

The following positions are given to facilitate exact reference (see Map, Geographical Journal, February 1925) :—

Place.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Notes.
Doshong La -	29° 30'	95° 0'	E. Himalaya.
Atsa - - -	30° 40'	93° 0'	Plateau.
Gyantse - -	29° 0'	89° 35'	Plateau.
Temo La - -	10 miles south-west of Tumbatse		Rong chu basin.
Tumbatse - -	29° 40'	95° 45'	Rong chu basin.
Tsela Dzong -	29° 30'	94° 30'	Tsangpo Valley.
Kongbo Peri -	"	"	"
Pab Ri - - -	"	"	"
Nyima La - -	6 miles south of Tumbatse		Rong chu basin.
Nam La - - -	5 miles north of Doshong La		E. Himalaya.
Tongkyuk - -	30° 0'	94° 50'	Rong chu basin.
Druk-la Gompa -	30° 0'	94° 0'	Tsangpo-Salween divide.
Nambu La - -	30° 0'	94° 30'	" "

A New *Omphalogramma* from Yunnan.

Omphalogramma Rockii, W.W.Sm. Sp. nov.

Species affinis *O. Engleri* (Knuth), Balf. fil. a quo scapis folia longe excedentibus, corollae lobis obcuneatis vel anguste obovatis leviter incisus sed haud retusis, corollae tubo multo graciliore recedit ; ab *O. vincifloro*, Franch. primo intuitu corollae lobis facile distinguitur ; ab affini *O. Viola-grandi*, Farrer et Purdom habitu majore, corollae lobis valde diversis recognoscitur.

Planta efarinosa glanduloso-hirsuta, foliis longe petiolatis, floribus coetaneis, sub anthesi squamis membranaceis vel nunc subfoliaceis basi cincta. Folia plerumque 12-20 cm. longa ; lamina ad 10 cm. longa, ad 4 cm. lata, vulgo oblonga, apice rotundata, basi subrotundata, margine obscure sinuato-crenulata, in sicco textura membranacea, supra pilis longiusculis albidis bene conspersa, infra sparsius, utrinque glandulis globosis rubris crebre punctata, ad marginem pilis glanduloso-

[Notes, R.B.G. Edin., No. LXXII, Feb. 1926.]

capitatis ciliolata; petiolus laminam subaequans vel dimidio superans pilis glanduloso-capitatis atque glandulis rubris bene praeditus. Scapus ad 35 cm. altus ut petiolus indutus ad florem solitarium rufescenti-tomentosus. Calyx breviter cupuliformis 5-7 mm. longus fere ad basim in lobos 6 oblongos 1 mm. latos obtusos fissus pilis glandulosis bene munitus. Corollae saturate purpureae tubus cylindricus circ. 2.3 cm. longus ad os paulo dilatatus extra glanduloso-pilosulus, discus glanduloso-puberulus, lobi 6, ad 2.3 cm. longi, sub apicem circ. 1 cm. lati, obcuneati vel anguste obovati, apice ambitu rotundata irregulariter erosi haud retusi. Stamina filamenta circ. 3 mm. longa antheris paulo exsertis. Ovarium ovoideum stylo corollae tubum aequante glabro. Fructus maturus deest.

"WEST CHINA:—Lotueshan, mountains of Labako, west of the Yangtze bend at Shiku, N.W. Yunnan. [Lat. 26° 49' N. Long. 99° 57' E.] *Primula* sp. resembling *Primula vinciflora*, flowers deep purple; swampy meadows. 1923." J. F. Rock. No. 9529. Type!

Two other gatherings by the same collector appear to be conspecific. They differ slightly from the type in the smaller leaves with entire or subentire margins, and in the corolla lobes which are rather broader and more obovate than the obcuneate lobes in the plant described above.

"WEST CHINA:—Litiping Range, Mekong-Yangtze divide, east of Weihsu, Yunnan. Flowers large, indigo-blue. Alpine meadows. Alt. 12,000 ft. 1923." J. F. Rock. No. 9180.

"WEST CHINA:—Wa-erh-dja, Muli or Mili Kingdom, south-western Szechuan. Flowers deep indigo-blue. In meadows. June 1922." J. F. Rock. No. 6465.

This new species of *Omphalogramma* comes near the three species cited in the above description which come from areas more or less encircling it—*O. Viola-grandis* from Kansu, *O. Engleri* from Tatsien-lu in Eastern Szechuan, *O. vinciflorum* from Western Yunnan. Geographically it is nearest *O. vinciflorum* of which I have a large range of specimens, but none of these approach *O. Rockii* in the striking character of its corolla-lobes. Similarly with *O. Viola-grandis*. I have to rely chiefly on the description of *O. Engleri* for discrimination and that does not accord with the characters presented by *O. Rockii*. The indumentum of these species on leaf, scape, calyx, and corolla is much the same in all the specimens I have seen, showing glandular hairs and round red glands.

W. W. SMITH.